UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 16, 2018

Bill Washburn
Registration Manager
Helena Chemical Company
7664 Smythe Farm Rd.
Memphis, TN 38120

Subject: Label Amendment – add uses on asparagus, grasses, pome/stone/tree nut orchards, strawberries, sugarcane in Hawaii, and wild rice
Product Name: Weed-Rhap A-6D Herbicide 2,4-D Amine
EPA Registration Number: 5905-503
Application Date: August 16, 2017
Decision Number: 533598

Dear Mr. Washburn:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

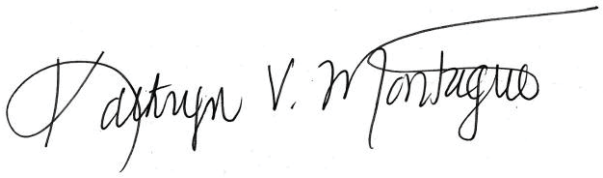
A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish by phone at 703-605-0723, or via email at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Kathryn Montague, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
07/16/2018
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 5905-503

2,4-D	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

WEED RHAP® A-6D
2,4-D AMINE HERBICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 66.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 33.7%
TOTAL..... 100.0%
Equivalent to 55.1% of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 5.6 lb./gal.
Isomer specific by AOAC Method 6.275, 13th Ed., 1980.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER - PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eyelid open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of emergency, call ChemTrec at 1-800-424-9300.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

EPA REG. NO. 5905-503
NET CONTENTS:

EPA EST. NO.
AD 081910

MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE, TN 38017

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER-PELIGRO

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Protective Eyewear (goggles or face shield)
- Chemical-resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- For overhead exposure wear chemical-resistant headgear

If this container contains over 1 gallon and less than 5 gallons, mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to the other require PPE.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be re-used until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statements

If this container contains 5 gallons or more in capacity, do not open pour. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For terrestrial uses: This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

For aquatic uses:
Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in beds to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective Eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treatment area until sprays have dried.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0^{O}F. If frozen, warm to 40^{O}F and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking container. This product can be stored in an unheated building. Store in a safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING :

NONREFILLABLE METAL CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE METAL CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE PLASTIC CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

NONREFILLABLE PLASTIC CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Prior to refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, and damaged or worn out threads on closure devices. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers. Check for leaks after refilling and before transportation. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. If the container is not being refilled, return to the point of purchase or designated location.

This product can reach groundwater as a result of mixing and loading. To minimize groundwater contamination from spills during mixing, loading, and cleaning of equipment, take the following steps:

Mixing and Loading:
The mixing and loading of spray mixtures into the spray equipment must be carried out on an impervious pad (i.e., concrete slab, plastic sheeting) large enough to catch any spilled material. If spills occur, contain the spill by using an absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent). Dispose of the contaminated absorbent material by placing in a plastic bag and following disposal instructions on this label.

Cleaning of Equipment: When cleaning equipment, do not pour the washwater on the ground; spray or drain over a large area away from wells and other water sources.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size
When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) with 250 feed downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants
Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Susceptible crops including, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetable stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground applications equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 fees above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Resistance Management Recommendations

For resistance management, Weed Rhap A-6D is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Weed Rhap A-6D and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

• Rotate the use of Weed Rhap A-6D or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

• Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

• Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

• Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

• If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

• Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

• For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact a Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC representative at 901-761-0050 or at helenaagri.com."

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.

Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
* Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
* A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
* Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC retailer, representative or call 901-761-0050. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an

herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seedbank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Performance of this product may be affected by local conditions, crop varieties, and application method. User should consult local extension service, agricultural experiment, or university weed specialists, and state regulatory agencies for recommendations in your area.

Best results are obtained when product is applied to young succulent weeds that are actively growing. Use the lower specified application rates on susceptible annual weeds. For perennial weeds and conditions such as the very dry areas of the western states, where control is difficult, the higher specified application rates should be used.

When product is used for weed control in crops, the growth stage of the crop must be considered.

Some plants and weeds, especially woody varieties, are difficult to control and may require repeat applications. Apply at 1 to 5 gallons of total spray by air or 5 to 25 gallons by ground equipment unless otherwise directed. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D listed per acre. For crop uses, do not mix with oil, surfactants, or other adjuvants unless specifically specified on label. To do so may reduce herbicides selectivity and could result in crop damage.

Aerial application should be used only when there is no danger of drift to susceptible crops. Many states have regulations concerning aerial application of 2,4-D formulations. Consult local regulatory authorities before making applications. **Weed Rhap® A-6D** contains the Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-D, one of the least volatile forms of 2,4-D.

Because coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine, do not use equipment (such as hollow cone small orifice nozzles) or conditions (such as high pressure) that produce such sprays.
Product should not be allowed to come into contact with desirable, susceptible plants such as beans, cotton, fruit trees, grapes, legumes, ornamentals, peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables. Product should not be used in greenhouses. Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and all plant growth.

Users should note that herbicide treatment of public water requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Your state Conservation Department, or Game and Fish Commission will aid you in securing a permit in your state.

If stored below freezing, product should be warmed to at least 40^{o}F and agitated before using. This does not affect the efficacy of the product.

Spray equipment used to apply 2,4-D should not be used for any other purpose until thoroughly cleaned with a suitable chemical cleaner.

Spray Preparation: Add the specified amount of product to approximately one-half the volume of water to be used for spraying. Agitate well, then add the remainder of the water. Continue agitation during application until spray tank is empty.

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: Product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application on corn, grass, pastures, or small grains in one operation. Use **Weed Rhap® A-6D** according to directions on this label for those crops. Use liquid nitrogen fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or extension service specialist. Mix the **Weed Rhap® A-6D** and fertilizer according to the following instructions:

Fill the spray tank approximately 1/2 full with the liquid nitrogen fertilizer. In a separate container, mix the amount of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** to be used with an equal amount of water. Add **Weed Rhap® A-6D** mixture to the spray tank while agitating. Add the remainder of the liquid fertilizer while continuing to agitate. Apply immediately, maintaining agitation during application until tank is empty. DO NOT APPLY DURING COLD (NEAR FREEZING) WEATHER. Spray mixture must be used immediately and may not be stored.

NOTE: Pre-mixing the **Weed Rhap® A-6D** with an equal amount of water is important.

WHERE TO USE

Weed Rhap® A-6D is used to control broadleaved weeds in asparagus, wild rice in Minnesota, pome fruits, stone fruits, tree nuts, strawberries, sugarcane in HI, and grasses, cereal crops, corn, sorghum, weeds and brush in rangeland, pastures, rights-of-way, similar noncrop uses, tree injection, and for aquatic weed control.

PLANTS CONTROLLED

Weed Rhap® A-6D will kill or control the following in addition to many other noxious plants susceptible to 2,4-D:

Arrowhead
Artichoke
Bindweed
(hedge, field, and European)
Bitter wintercress
Box elder
Buckhorn
Bull thistle
Bulrush
Bur ragweed
Burdock
Buttercup
Canada thistle
Catnip
Chickweed
Chicory
Cocklebur
Coffee bean
Creeping jenny
Curley indigo
Duckweed
Elderberry
Goldenrod
Ground Ivy
Hemp
Hoary cress
Honeysuckle
Indigo
Ironweed
Jimsonweed
Lambsquarters
Locoweed
Mexican weed
Morningglory
Mustard
Nutgrass
Parrot feather
Pennywort
Pigweed
Plaintain
Poison Ivy
Pokeweed
Povertyweed
Puncture vine
Purslane
Rush
Russian thistle
Sagebrush
Shepherdspurse
Smartweed
Sow thistle
Stinkweed
Sumac
Sunflower
Virginia creeper
Water hyacinth
Water lily
Water primrose
Wild garlic
Wild lettuce
Wild Onion
Wild radish
Willow
Witchweed

CROPS:

ASPARAGUS

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Postemergence	1.87 to 2.75 pts	Apply in about 60 gals of water per acre for ground application and 12 gals per acre for air application. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed and off-flavored. If malformed, spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground rig using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON ASPARAGUS

- Make no more than 2 applications during the harvest season per crop cycle.
- Applications must be spaced a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Make no more than a maximum of 2.75 pts product (2.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 3 days.

CEREAL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME - BARLEY, MILLET, TRITICALE, WHEAT, RYE:

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Postemergence Annual and biennial Broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	 0.33 to 1.33 pints* 0.66 to 1.33 pints*	Apply after grain is well tillered (usually above 4 to 8 inches high). Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.
Emergency weed control in Triticale, Wheat Perennial broadleaf weeds	1.75 pints	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, after the grain dough stage. Do not spray during the boot to dough stage. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the wood control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply Weed Rhap® A-6D to grain in the seedling stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME - BARLEY, MILLET, TRITICALE, WHEAT, RYE

- For aerial application on grain, apply Weed Rhap® A-6D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application on grain, apply Weed Rhap® A-6D in 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock if any emergency treatment as described above is applied.
- **Postemergence:**
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
    - Maximum of 1.75 pints (28 fl. ounces) of product (1.23 lb ae) per acre per application.
- Limited to 1.75 pints (28 fl. oz.) of product (1.23 lb ae) total per acre per crop cycle.

CEREAL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME - OATS

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Spring Planted Oats	0.33 pints	Apply in sufficient water to give good coverage. Apply after the fully tillered stage, but before the boot to dough stage. **NOTE:** Oats are less tolerant to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.
Fall Planted Oats	0.5 to 1 pint*	Apply after full tillering but before early boot stage. Some difficult weeds may require the higher rate for maximum control, but injury may result. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather. **NOTE:** Oats are less tolerance to 2,4-D than wheat or barley and more likely to be injured.
Pre-Harvest	0.7 pint	Apply with recommended amount of water per acre when grains are in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth.

*If band treatment is used, base the dosage rate on the actual area sprayed.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS (Not Underseeded with a Legume) OATS:

- The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk.
- Apply Weed Rhap A-6D in sufficient water for adequate coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- For aerial application on grain, apply Weed Rhap® A-6D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application on grain, apply Weed Rhap® A-6D in 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 1 pint (16 fl. ounces) of product (0.7 lb ae) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 0.7 pint (11.2 fl. ounces) of product (0.5 lb ae) per acre per application.
  - Preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Limited to 1.7 pints (27.2 fl. oz.) of product (1.73 lb ae) total per acre per crop cycle.

CORN (Field and Pop)

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Preplant	0.75 to 1.4 pints .	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence	1.4 pints	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.

Postemergence: Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	0.5 to 0.7 pint	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage. Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn is brittle.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Field and Pop):

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 7 days.
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Maximum of 2.1 pints of product (1.47 lb ae) per acre per crop cycle.
- **Preplant or preemergence:**
  - Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 1.4 pints (22.4 fl. ounces) of product (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 0.7 pint (11.2 fl. ounces) of product (0.5 lb ae) per acre per application.

CORN (Sweet)

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Preplant	0.7 to 1.4 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence	1.4 pints	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.
Postemergence: Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	0.5 to 0.7 pint	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage. Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn is brittle.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN (Sweet)

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- Do not use treated crop as fodder for 7 days following application.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- Maximum of 2.1 pints of product (1.47 lb ae) per acre per crop cycle.

- **Preplant or preemergence:**
  - Limited to one preplant or preemergence application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 1.4 pints (22.4 fl. ounces) of product (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 0.7 pint (11.2 fl. ounces) of product (0.5 lb ae) per acre per application.

SORGHUM (Milo)

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Grain Sorghum (Milo); 4-10 inches 10 inches and above	 0.5 to 0.7 pint 0.7 to 1.4 pints	If sorghum if taller than 10 inches to top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Do not treat during the boot, flowering or dough stage. Higher rates may be used to control some hard to control weeds. However, the chance of crop injury is increased with the higher rates.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON SORGHUM:

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- Do not apply from flowering to dough stage.
- Do not use with oil.
- Use lower rates if conditions of high temperatures and high soil moisture exist.
- **Postemergence:**
    - Limited to one application per crop cycle
    - Maximum of 1.4 pints (22 fl. oz.) of product (1 lb ae) per acre per application.

POME FRUITS — APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS
Non-Bearing trees (well established, one year or older) and Bearing trees before and after bloom

Application Method	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Band or spot treatment	1.87 pts	Apply in 20 to 50 gals of water per acre of ground sprayed. For band or spot treatment calculate rates according to the actual portion of an acre treated. Apply as a directed spray onto the weeds to point of runoff when weeds are young and actively growing (pre-bud to early stage).

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON POME FRUIT – APPLE AND PEAR ORCHARDS

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Use a maximum of 1.87 pints of product (1.3 lb ae) per acre per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.
- Observe a minimum of 75 days between applications.

RICE

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Preplant	1 – 1.4 pints	Apply four or more weeks prior to planting rice. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA**.
Postemergence	1.5 to 2 pints	Apply when rice is in the late tillering stage of development at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed one-half inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot or heading stages. Consult local university or Agricultural Extension Service specialists for more specific information on rates and timing of application. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.**

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON RICE

- Preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.125 pints (34 fl. ounces) of product (1.5 lb ae) per acre of Weed Rhap® A-6D to rice per crop cycle.
- **Preplant:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 1.4 pints (22 fl. ounces) of product (1 lb ae) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 2 pts (32 fl. oz.) of product (1.4 lb ae) per acre per application.

Apply **Weed Rhap® A-6D** in sufficient water to cover one acre when weeds are in active growth stage. Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in early stages of growth; therefore, it is advisable to delay spraying until the second or third week after flooding. Water in the field should be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading.

RICE, WILD (For use in Minnesota only.)

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Postemergence	0.33 pints	Apply **Weed Rhap® A-6D** in sufficient water to cover one acre when weeds are in active growth stage. Rice plants are sensitive to 2,4-D in early stages of growth; therefore, it is advisable to delay spraying until the second or third week after flooding. Water in the field should be shallow enough to permit direct application of the spray material to the weeds. Make all treatments well in advance of heading.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON WILD RICE (in Minnesota only)

- For use in Minnesota only.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- Use a maximum of 0.33 pts (0.25 lb ae) of product per acre per application.

STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS (including pistachios):

Application	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
For control of annual broadleaf weeds in the orchard floor	1.33 pints	Apply using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds.

PRECAUTION AND RESTRICTIONS FOR STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS

Precautions in applying WEED RHAP A-6D in Stone Fruit and Nut Orchards

- When applying Weed Rhap A-6D in orchards, apply only after irrigation and allow maximum time before the next irrigation.
- Use a fixed-boom application which can be calibrated and will deposit the spray uniformly.
- Apply precisely and uniformly to prevent damage to the trees and to obtain satisfactory weed control.
- Application to bare ground may result in injury.
- Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition before application is made.

Restrictions for Stone Fruit and Nut Orchards

- Do not apply around fruit trees with handgun. Use only flat, fan-typed nozzles and low pressure-20 to 30 lbs.
- Do not apply during windy periods or extremely high temperatures.
- Do not use on light, sandy soil.
- Do not allow spray to drift or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunk of trees, or exposed roots, as injury may result.
- Do not apply during bloom.

Stone Fruits Restrictions:

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 40 days.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application.
- Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition before application is made.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to 2 applications per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 1.33 pts of product (0.93 lb ae) per acre per application.
  - Observe a minimum of 75 days between applications.

Pistachios and other Tree Nuts (except Filberts) Restrictions:

- Do not cut orchard floor forage or hay within 7 days of application.
- Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition before application is made.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 60 days.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to 2 applications per year.
  - Maximum of 1.33 pts of product (0.93 lb ae) per acre per application.
  - Observe a minimum of 30 days between applications.

FILBERTS (Not for Use in California)

Application	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Suckers	1 to 1.33 pints	Apply in 100 gallons of water per acre. Use nozzles with large orifice nozzles and low tank pressure. Spray to the point of runoff when suckers are 6 to 9 inches tall. Apply when needed from April through August.

Restrictions for use in Filberts:

- The preharvest interval (PHI) is 45 days.
- Do not use in California.
- Wait a minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Limited to 4 applications per year.
- Maximum of 1.33 pts of product (0.93 lb ae) per 100 gallons of spray solution per application.

STRAWBERRIES:

Application	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Broadleaf Weeds in established strawberry plantings	1.2 to 2.0 pints	Apply Weed Rhap A-6D in 25 to 50 gals of water per acre. Apply in early spring when strawberries are dormant or immediately after the last picking. Do not apply unless possible injury to the crop is acceptable. Follow recommendations of State Extension Weed or Horticultural Specialist in your area.

RESTRICTIONS FOR USE IN STRAWBERRIES

- Do not apply in California or Florida.
- **Dormant or after last picking:**
  - Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 2 pints of product (1.4 lb ae) per acre per application.

SUGARCANE:

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Preemergence	2.25 to 2.85 pints	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA**.
Postemergence	1 to 2.85 pints	Apply after cane emerges and through lay-by. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA**.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE

- Do not apply more than a total of 5.75 pints (92 fl. oz.) of product (4 lb ae) to sugarcane per acre per crop cycle.
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- **Preemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 2.85 pts (45.6 fl. oz.) of product (2 lb ae) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:**
  - Limited to one application per crop cycle.
  - Maximum of 2.85 pts (45.6 fl. oz.) of product (2 lb ae) per acre per application.

SUGARCANE - HAWAII ONLY

Application Timing	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Preemergence	0.66 to 2.66 pints per application	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds.
Postemergence	0.66 to 2.66 pints per application	Apply after cane emerges and through lay-by.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE – HAWAII ONLY

Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
Do not apply more than 5.32 pints of product (3.72 lb ae) per acre per year.

Preemergence:

- Limited to one application per crop cycle.
- Do not exceed a maximum of 2.66 pts of product per acre (1.86 lbs ae) per application.

Post emergence:

- Do not exceed a maximum of 2.66 pts of [product per acre (1.86 lbs ae) per application.
- Layby applications may be made, but crop damage may occur in some sugarcane cultivars.
- Do not apply this product in a manner that allows spray to drift from the application target site and/or harm to humans, animals or other non-target sites.

For the Islands of Maui and Kauai, the general wind restriction is raised to 20 MPH. When applying in winds in excess of 15 MPH, the following requirements are in effect:

Aerial Applications: Aerial applicators must:

- No application shall be made within a distance of 1000 feet of sensitive areas such as Nature Preserves, Wildlife Refuges, Parks, Lakes, Reservoirs, Rivers, Streams, Non-irrigation Canals, Natural Ponds, Estuaries, Wetlands, Intertidal Areas, Ecologically Significant Grasslands, homes, public or private buildings, or fields with crops other than sugarcane whenever these sensitive areas are downwind from the spray

areas and subject to possible spray drift. In instances where these sensitive areas are upwind from the spray area, the minimum restricted distance shall be 300 feet.
Apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572 or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns).

- Use a spray drift retardant and/or other measures known to control drift.

Ground Broadcast Applications: For ground applications, applicators must:

- Apply by ground boom with nozzle height no more than 2 feet above ground (pre-emergence) or crop canopy (post emergent broadcast) applications or, for directed sprays, no more than 1 foot above the ground, or 1.25 ft (15 inches) for better spray patterns without boom levelers on uneven terrain.
- Apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns.
- Use spray drift retardants and/or other measures known to control drift.

Applications techniques to reduce off-site drift include, but are not limited to, the use of hooded or shielded sprayers or other means to reduce drift.

THE FOLLOWING WEEDS ARE CONTROLLED WHEN SPRAYED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS HEREON:
Users should note that herbicide treatment of public waters requires a permit from appropriate state agencies in most states. Consult your State Fish and Game Agency before applying this product to public waters.

ORNAMENTAL TURF:
Intended for use by applicators who are authorized/licensed by the state for this type of application.

Weeds in Crops	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Annual broadleaf weeds	1.5 to 2 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded area until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes, and dichondra may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.75 to 2 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS (Golf courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Sports Fields, Turfgrass, and Lawns)

- **Postemergence** (annual and perennial weeds):
  - Limited to 2 applications per year
  - Maximum of 2 pts (32 fl. oz.) of product (1.4 lb ae) per acre per application
  - Maximum seasonal rate is 4 pts (64 fl. oz.) of product (2.8 lb ae) per acre, excluding spot treatments.
- Use sufficient spray volume for thorough and uniform coverage
- Do not allow people (other than the applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.
- Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried.

TURF GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD:

Weeds in Crops	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Annual weeds (small seedling)	½ to 0.75 pints	Apply to established stands in spring from tiller to early boot stage. Do not spray in boot stage. New spring seedlings may be treated with the lower rate after grass seedlings have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall. For best results apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.75 to 2 pints	
Perennial and hard to control broadleaf weeds	2 to 2.75 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON TURF GROWN FOR SEED OR SOD

- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Maximum of 2.75 pts of product (1.93 lb ae) per application
- Minimum of 21 days between applications

FALLOW LAND:

Weeds in Crops	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Annual broadleaf weeds	1.5 to 2.5 pints	Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall, and actively growing). Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants.
Biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 2.75 pints	Spray when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 2.75 pints	Spray weed in the bud to bloom stage or while in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until tops are dead.
Wild garlic and onion in crop stubble	2 to 2.75 pints	Apply to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion which occurs in the fall following harvest of small grains, cam or grain sorghum.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FALLOWLAND (CROP STUBBLE ON IDLE LAND OR POST-HARVEST TO CROPS OR BETWEEN CROPS)

- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days after application
- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Maximum of 2.75 pts of product (1.93 lb ae) per acre per application
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

ESTABLISHED PASTURES AND RANGELANDS:

Weeds in Crops	Amount of Weed RHAP® A-6D Per Acre	Directions for Use
Annual broadleaf weeds Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	1.33 pints 1.33 to 2.7 pints	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage. Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed. Do not apply to new areas until grass is well established. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if grass seed production is desired. Bentgrass and legumes may be injured by this treatment.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON PASTURES AND RANGELANDS

- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Postemergence:**
    - For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds use 1.33 pts (21.3 fl. oz.) of product (0.93 lb ae) per acre per application.
    - For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 1.33 pts to 2.7 pts (21.3 to 43.2 fl. oz.) of product (0.93 to 1.9 lb ae) per acre per application.
    - For difficult to control weeds and woody plants use 2.7 pts (43.2 fl. oz.) of product (1.9 lb ae) per acre per application.
    - Spot treatment: Use 2.7 pts (43.2 fl. oz.) of product (1.9 lb ae) per acre.
- Maximum of 2 applications per year

- Maximum of 5.4 pts (86.4 fl. oz.) of product (3.78 lb ae) per acre per year
- Minimum of 30 days between applications
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements under the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

NON-CROPLAND SITES (Airfields, roadsides, vacant lots, drainage ditch banks, fence rows, industrial sites and similar areas)

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS: Use 1.3 to 4 pints of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** per acre. Usually 2.66 pints per acre will give adequate control. Do not use on herbaceous ground covers or creeping grass such as Bentgrass. Legumes will usually be damaged or killed. Deep-rooted perennials may require repeat applications. Do not use on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Delay reseeding for 3 months or until 2,4-D has disappeared from soil.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D, such as alder, buckbrush, elderberry, sumac, and willow on non-crop areas, use 2.66 to 4 pints of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all parts of the plants thoroughly, including stem and foliage, to the point of run off. Higher volumes of up to 400 gallons per acre are necessary where the brush is very dense and over 6 to 8 feet high. Applications are more effective when made on actively growing plants. Treatment should not be made during time of severe drought or in early Fall when leaves lose their green color. Hard to control species may require re-treatment next season.

TREE INJECTION: For the control of unwanted hardwoods such as elm, oak, hickory, and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply undiluted **Weed Rhap® A-6D** by injecting 2/3 ml through the bark, using one injection per inch of trunk diameter measured at breast height (4 1/2 feet). For harder to control species (ash, maple, dogwood), use 1-1/3 ml of undiluted **Weed Rhap® A-6D** per injection. All injections should be as near the root collar as possible and should be evenly spaced around the trunk. Injections may be made at any time of the year but are most effective during the growing season. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap rise.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR NONCROPLAND SITES INCLUDING ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROL, WOOD PLANT CONTROL AND TREE INJECTION

- **Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):**
  - Limited to 2 applications per year
  - Maximum of 2.75 pints (1.92 lb ae) per acre per application
  - Minimum of 30 days between applications
- **Postemergence (woody plants):**
  - Limited to 1 application per year
  - Maximum of 4.0 pints (2.8 lb ae) per acre per application
  - Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

AQUATIC APPLICATIONS
WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS – *For use in the following seventeen western states:*
Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, apply 1.33 to 2.66 pints of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons of total spray. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder to control weeds, a repeat spray may be needed after 3 to 4 weeks for maximum results, using the same rates.

Apply no more than 2 treatments per season. For woody brush and patches of perennial broadleaf weeds, mix 5.33 pints of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly, using approximately 1 gallon of spray solution per square rod.

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS: Low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment should be used and mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water with an average of less than one-foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying. Water within treated banks should not be fished.

For Aquatic Weeds in Lakes, Ponds, Drainage Ditches, and Marshes: Use 1-2/3 to 3 pints of **Weed Rhap® A-6D** in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Spray to wet foliage thoroughly. Application should be made when leaves are fully developed above waterline and plants are actively growing. Your State Conservation Department or Game and Fish Commission will assist you in determining the best time and rate for application under local conditions.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR FLOATING AND EMERGENT WEEDS

- Maximum of 5.7 pints/surface acre per application
- Limited to 2 applications per season
- Minimum of 21 days between applications
- Spot treatments are permitted.
- Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.
- Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

Water Use

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:
   A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment of 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
   B. Due to potential phytoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable: If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or cops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
      a. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 feet was used for the application, or
      b. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
      c. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.
2. Drinking water (potable water);
   A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
   B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is great than or equal to 600 ft.
   C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water uses. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water.
   The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under state or local law or as a condition of a permit.

   Example:
   Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 or more

days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.

Text of notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes form the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays). Application Date: _____ Time: _____

D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:

i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
ii. A waiting period of at least 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or
iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, or other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
iv. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
v. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.

3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock, or domestic purposes.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
Perennial and other hard to control weeds may require a repeat application to give adequate control.

CONDITIONS OF SALE - LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent allowed by law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.